

made to collect any of these birds, though one specimen was brought in to me, which gave an opportunity to clinch the previously made (field) diagnosis.—ADA B. COPELAND, *Grand Junction, Colo.*

Concerning Brewster's Warbler.—Additional notes on Brewster's Warbler in the July Auk (pp. 481 to 482) by Walter Faxon have much interest. In reading them I notice that he has not touched on one aspect which may not be clear to those unfamiliar with the laws of alternative inheritance.

Supposing, as we do, that where as Brewster's Warbler is the dominant, Lawrence's is the recessive hybrid, it could not be obtained from a cross in which one of the parents was a pure-lineage bird of either species, as the white under parts of *Vermivora chrysoptera* or the lack of throat patch of *pinus* would dominate in every such case. The comparative abundance of *chrysoptera* in the region under discussion makes it probable that the Golden-wings observed mated were pure.

Judicious shooting of *chrysoptera* over the *leucobronchialis* locality would probably induce sufficient *leucobronchialis* interbreeding, so that we would have the final chapter in this interesting colony; an heroic measure perhaps, but doubtless more specimens are frequently taken with less return to science. To interfere with *pinus* would be unwise, as the sporadic occurrence of that species in the Golden-wing's range places it in the position of the goose that layed the golden eggs.—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York, N. Y.*

Brewster's Warbler in Pennsylvania.—Noticing the references to Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*) in Massachusetts in the October number of 'The Auk' I am reminded that its occurrence in Pennsylvania in May, 1916, has not been recorded in this publication. On May 20, 1916, a male specimen was observed on the north shore of Pocono Lake, Monroe Co., Pa., by Messrs. Wm. L. Baily, John Carter, Samuel Scoville, J. Fletcher Street and the writer. The bird was feeding among briars and other low bushes in an overgrown clearing in woods bordering an alder swamp, and was so accommodating as to allow us an unlimited observation at close range.—G. H. STUART 3RD, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Blackpoll Warbler Lingering in Mass.—I had thought that the climax of the most backward spring migration I have ever known had come when I heard singing, and subsequently saw at close range, a Blackpoll Warbler in Cambridge Common on June 25 of this year, eighteen days later than any record in Brewster's 'Birds of the Cambridge Region.' However, on July 7 I observed one singing on Quarry Point, Cohasset, Mass., and subsequently recorded him regularly, though with decreasing frequency during August, as he sang less and less, and was practically undiscoverable when not singing, in spite of the fact that he appeared to